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# THE Southern Practitioner,

AN INDEPENDENT MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

## EDITORS

DEERING J. ROBERTS, M. D.

DUNCAN EVE, M. D.

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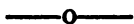
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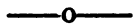
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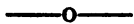
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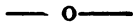
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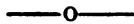
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For the general convenience we publish an approved method for the

## ESTIMATION OF DIASTASE.

For carefully making this, have 12 clear and uniform 2-oz. vials filled with distilled water, and two drops Iodine Solution prepared from 2 grams Iodine, 4 grams Iodide of Potassium and 250 grams water, a good thermometer and starch mucilage. To prepare the mucilage, 10 grams starch are stirred with 50 grams water and poured into 125 or 150 grams boiling water. The thermometer is then introduced and the temperature allowed to cool to 100° F. and maintained so by the water bath. Ten grams extract of malt dissolved in 10cc. water are then stirred into the mucilage, the time being accurately noted. After one minute a good extract will have converted the thick mucilage into a thin liquid. As soon as this change has taken place it is necessary to examine the progress of the conversion of starch into soluble starch, dextrin and sugar at the end of every minute, by the following method:

After the expiration of the first minute, transfer two drops, by means of a glass rod, into one of the 2-oz. bottles. The bottle is shaken and placed near a window. At the end of every minute repeat this manipulation with a new bottle until the coloration is no longer produced. The time necessary for effecting this change gives the indication as to the amount of diastase present. Undecomposed starch mucilage gives a greenish blue color and after standing some time a blue precipitate. Soluble starch, the first product of the change, yields with Iodine, a dark blue solution without a precipitate. If the amount of soluble starch equals that of dextrin and sugar, the color of the solution will be purple. As the soluble starch disappears, the solution will be a decided red color if dextrin predominates, or faintly red if the sugar be in excess, and colorless. This experiment is very interesting and is simple to perform.

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## *Original Communications.*

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### THE AIR WE BREATHE.

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BY DE WITT C. DAY, M.D., NASHVILLE, TENN.

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Having already discussed the subjects, "The Water We Drink," and "The Food We Eat," we now propose to consider "The Air We Breathe." Water plays quite an unimportant part as an animal reconstructive, save as it acts as a diluent for the food we eat.

An analogy exists between water and the atmosphere in the fact that both consist practically of two gases: water, oxygen, and hydrogen; and the atmosphere of oxygen and nitrogen, and yet in all nature pure specimens of these compounds cannot be found. Both contain what are called impurities; *e. g.*, water contains various salts, ammonia, and other matters absorbed from the atmosphere and surrounding nature. The atmosphere

contains at all times and places watery vapor, carbonic acid, earth-dust, germs, and the exhalations of vegetable matter. Therefore it seems that in speaking of water and air we should use the term "normal," and yet this would not be scientifically correct, as both are subject to ever-varying circumstances in the case of the atmosphere, such as elevation, temperature, barometric pressure, the amount of gaseous and solid constituents contained in a given locality, besides various magnetic and electric phenomena.

If we remember rightly, the atmosphere we breathe is said to form a great envelope around the earth, supposed to reach about forty-five miles above its crust; its density, all things being equal, decreases as the squares of the distances increase, and it exercises a pressure at the surface of the earth of fifteen pounds to the square inch.

We remarked that there was an analogy between water and air; there is this difference, however, in the case of water, the two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, are held together by intimate chemical union, but in the case of the atmosphere not only oxygen and nitrogen, but hydrogen, carbonic acid gas, and all other contained gases, are governed by what is known as "the law of the general diffusion of gases," a law not yet understood and not at all scientifically accurate in its operations.

In the case of the atmosphere its elements exist in a state of admixture, and not strictly in chemical union. This admixture, however, is not always the same in a given locality, although governing circumstances being the same it may be said to be approximately so. Carbonic acid, *e. g.*, is much heavier than oxygen, and obeying the laws of gravity may seek a home in the valleys, well or cellar; while hydrogen, being fourteen times lighter than oxygen, may seek a higher locality. Thus we see that the law governing the general diffusion of gases cannot be said always to be perfect in its operations.

The composition of the atmosphere is again affected by particular localities. In a large city, for instance, a large amount of oxygen gas is inhaled, and carbonic acid gas exhaled by the animal life they contain, while the reverse obtains in large

wooded districts where carbonic acid is inhaled by the leaves ; chemical decomposition takes place by the agency of sunlight, the carbon is appropriated for the formation of woody fiber and oxygen exhaled.

Again, the large manufacturing interests of cities notably affect the atmosphere by the large amount of oxygen their fires consume, and the various gases eliminated and thrown off from the consumed fuel. Therefore we find the quantity of oxygen at the minimum in densely inhabited localities, and the reverse in rural districts.

Again, not only do we find that vegetable matters absorb a large proportion of carbonic acid, and relinquish it in their decomposition, but they also absorb nitrogen, and appropriate it to their constitution and growth.

We therefore find that if what we arbitrarily term normal air be essential to the existence and comfort of animal life, various agencies become necessary to effect this much-to-be-desired end. These agencies are to be found in the air currents which are constantly circulating, bringing to cities the mountain and ocean breezes, and as it were sending out to sea their vitiated atmosphere. Sunlight, heat, the vast expanses of oceans, and plains, of mountain heights, and valleys' depths, are important agencies in this consummation. Sunlight affects the constitution of the atmosphere by its power under certain conditions of decomposing carbonic acid gas.

Temperature 60° F. may be said to be the average breathing temperature. In summer the temperature may reach 80° or 90°, when 100 volumes at 60° would reach 103.84 ; or 100 volumes at 80° would contain a per cent. of oxygen equal only to 19.194, as compared with 21.0 per cent. at 60°. Again, in winter, when the thermometer is at freezing point, 32° F., 100 volumes of air at 60° becomes 94.5, the oxygen at 82° being increased to an amount equal to 22.13 per cent. instead of 21 as at 60° F.

Again, in high latitudes, as the arctic regions, in the inhabitable portions of which the thermometer often falls 50° below zero, the proportion of oxygen is increased to an amount equal to 25.85 per cent., as compared with 21 per cent. at 60°.

Thus we find that not only seasons but latitudes influence the constitution of the atmosphere; nature thus merely, as in the case of foods, ministering to man's necessities according to his accidental locations. Oxygen being one of the essential elements in the production of animal heat would of necessity be more imperatively demanded in northern than in southern latitudes; and this is the more especially the case since in extreme cold we find the vital actions more or less defective, usually tending to torpidity. The breathing qualities of the air is also greatly affected by altitude and consequent pressure; the law being that the air expands in geometrical ratio as the height increases in arithmetical ratio, 100 volumes of air at the sea level would by expansion reach 200 at an elevation of say four miles. This law is, however, to a certain extent qualified by the ever-varying temperature levels.

Oxygen is the great food furnished by the atmosphere for the maintenance of animal life, and its necessity is absolute and never ceasing, subject, however, in quantity to the variations of seasons, climates, and corresponding animal necessities. In our article upon "The Food We Eat," we stated the well-known function which oxygen performs in the production of animal heat by combining with the carbonaceous elements of the food. Therefore, where the necessity for a large consumption of carbonaceous food exists, an increased amount of oxygen in the atmosphere will be imperative, and *vice versa* in southern latitudes where animal heat is not so rapidly radiated. The proportion of oxygen in average air has been assumed by Liebig and others to vary 20.9 to 20.99.

Nitrogen as a constituent of respirable air seems to act alone as a diluent or vehicle for oxygen. It is not supposed to enter into any chemical combination inside the bodies of animals, and, as Edward Smith aptly expresses it, is the "water in the glass of toddy." It is colorless, tasteless, and inodorous; is utterly incapable of sustaining life, and when breathed in its undiluted state causes death by suffocation.

The dilution of the oxygen gas is rendered necessary to prevent its too stimulating and violent action in the system. This dilution nitrogen accomplishes, and when it has carried the oxy-

gen into the lungs, from which it is absorbed into the blood, nitrogen has still another office to perform by becoming the common carrier to unload the carbonic acid and other effete matters from the circulation, with which it is itself expelled from the system by respiration. Experiments have proved that as the relative quantity of oxygen gas inspired is increased, so the relative quantity of carbonic acid expired is increased. It is possible to dilute the oxygen with other gases—for instance, with hydrogen—temporarily with virtually the same effects, yet such dilution would be tolerated but for a short time, as not being in the course of nature. Atmospheric air at a temperature of 60° F., and with the barometer at 30 inches, contains in every 100 parts by volume about 79 parts of nitrogen.

Carbonic acid gas exists in variable proportions in all known specimens of the air we breathe, and is thus to a certain extent a normal constituent, yet owing its presence to the oxidizing effects or combustion carried on in nature by its associate constituent oxygen. The normal proportion of carbonic acid usually found in respirable air does not exceed three per cent, and when found in excess of this amount indicates impurities, and its increase usually indicates a proportionate decrease in oxygen. The great sources from which carbonic acid are derived is the natural decay of vegetable and organic nature, the combustion of fuel in cities, etc. Thus in large towns and dense forests we find the proportion of carbonic acid relatively increased, and because of its comparative heaviness as compared with air we find it existing in greater amount in valleys and lowlands than in more elevated localities. We thus find it often in wells and mines in such quantities as to render the air utterly irrespirable. In closed rooms when charcoal combustion is taking place death often results from its accumulation, and the air crowded into unventilated rooms is often greatly contaminated by that thrown off by the respiration of their inmates.

*Ozone.*—In 1840 Schönbein gave us the first satisfactory account of this substance, which from the drift of recent current medical literature is destined at no distant day to play an important rôle in the treatment of disease and the hygiene of the world.



Ozone is said to be oxygen in an allotropic state, in which three volumes are condensed into two, one of the volumes sustaining a different polar relation to the other two. Its density as compared with common oxygen is as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. At a temperature of  $450^{\circ}$  to  $500^{\circ}$  F., it decomposes rapidly, resolving itself into common oxygen. It is only slightly soluble in water, and not at all in acid or alkaline solution. Its presence manifests itself to us by a peculiar odor resembling that of phosphorus. This substance may be obtained in various ways. 1. By electrical agency, either by the passage of a current from a machine through the air or dry or moist oxygen; 2. By the slow combustion of phosphorus, of ether, and the volatile oils; 3. It is found in the oxygen eliminated by the action of light upon growing plants; 4. It is said to be produced by aromatic plants and flowers; 5. It is said to be produced in the processes of fermentation, putrefaction, combustion, and processes of recent action. As found existing in free air it is the result of electrical conditions produced by storm-clouds.

According to Howzean, the maximum quantity found in the atmosphere never exceeds one seven hundred thousandth of its bulk, and is more plentiful after a thunder-storm and upon warm, damp, and foggy days, than at any other time. More is found on the sea-coast and in the country than inland and in cities. More is found in high than low attitudes. More in winter than in summer, at night than in the day, and it is said more frequently to be an accompaniment of western than eastern winds. It is more frequently found among the branches of trees, owing to the greater facilities offered for oxydation at the surface of the ground. Marignac and De La Rive, Andrews, Odling, and Lovet, all bear evidence to its highly oxidizing power. It oxidizes rapidly the compounds of ammonia, phosphorus, sulphur; rapidly corrodes metals and organic substances, and seems to be nature's great destroyer of all forms of vegetable and animal putrefaction and decay.

It has also been demonstrated by Lea, of Philadelphia, to be utterly destructive of germ and fungoid life.

With these facts in view, our townsman, Dr. J. D. Plunkett,

recommended to the fourth session of the American Public Health Association its utilization in the disinfection of public sewers and the destruction of other mephitic gases. He proposed to effect this by running an interrupted wire through the whole extent of the sewer, and attaching this either to a Rumerkorff coil and battery, or by the agency of steam and proper electrical apparatus to supply the electric spark at each interruption of the wire. In view of all the facts, it occurs to us that this is a feasible suggestion and deserves more than a passing recognition.

With a more thorough knowledge of the nature and effects of this agent, there is no telling what possibilities may be opened up by its use to the profession, particularly in the destruction of germ and fungoid life, in all the great avenues of public and private disinfection. In regard to its action upon the human economy, it is assumed that aozonized air is made a better vitalizer, as it is more readily absorbed and distributed by the red blood corpuscles than simple oxygen. Again, it is argued by Smith that "it is not the fresh and invigorating air which contains ozone in abundance, but the oppressive and electrical atmosphere in which vital changes are rather diminished than increased." In a concentrated form it is irrespirable, producing great irritation of the mucous membrane, suggesting that some probable relation might exist between epidemics of influenza and highly ozonized conditions of the atmosphere. It is claimed that its use lessens the number of respirations and the strength of the pulse, and lowers the animal temperature from 5° to 8° F. It is to be hoped that future researches will give us a better knowledge of this strange substance contained in the air we breathe.

We will now enumerate some of the solid impurities found in the air. These are ever-varying in character, quality, and quantity. Those who have noticed a sunbeam, even in the calmest condition of the air, have been struck with the innumerable atoms of matter floating in it. Again, the hurricane will take up and transport large bodies of matter for hundreds of miles. It has been suggested that the steppes of China and Asia, and our great American plains, may have been formed by the winds taking up earthly matters and despositing them in those localities. Pompeii

and Herculaneum were buried by the *débris* from volcanic Vesuvius. The atmosphere in and for many miles around our cities is loaded with solid particles from chimneys and manufacturing smoke-stacks.

It is seen that the decaying animal and vegetable kingdoms furnish vast quantities of solid matter in the shape of dust. The mineral kingdom is represented by particles of metal, various salts, cokes, paints, cements, stone-dust, etc.

The animal kingdom is represented by many minute insects, which either live habitually in the air or are taken up from the earth and waters by winds, and evaporation among these are found rhizopods, tardigrades, and auguillulæ, polygastricæ, phytolithariæ, and various forms of bacteriæ, vibrones, and monades. The vegetable kingdom is represented by the dust of decay of all parts of any given vegetable, fallen seeds, capsules, cells, hairs, fibres, scales of bark, the spores of fungi, algæ, volatile odors, and many of the forms of lower life such as infusoriæ, cryptogams, etc. Large seed have been known to have been transported hundreds of miles, and germinated in a country in which they had not been previously indigenous. There is a class of substances in the air which may be ranked as poisons, such as the emanations from decaying animals, and the excreta of animals, the organic matters escaping from the skins and lungs of animals. All persons have recognized the stench arising from over-crowded bed-rooms and places where large bodies of men or animals were congregated for any considerable length of time. The subtle poisons are regarded as in the nature of ferments, generating what is known as oclasis, or crowd poison, and accounts for the comparative great mortality of large cities and armies, in which this oclasis, if not establishing disease, seriously modifies those already existing from other causes.

When we reflect how the air is burthened with the *débris* of dead animal and vegetable organisms, together with that of living organisms, and how at every breath we take in countless millions of these particles, some of them retaining a lodgment in our systems, and rapidly reproducing themselves *ad infinitum*, we do not

wonder that the germ theory of diseases suggested itself to Tyndall and others.

Not only does the atmosphere contain the impurities already mentioned, but also many of a gaseous nature.

Parkes mentions the following gaseous compounds:

*Of Carbon.*—Carbonic acid (normal), carbonic oxide, carbutretted hydrogen, and peculiar gaseous matter found to emanate from sewage.

*Of Sulphur.*—Sulphuric and sulphurous acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, ammonium sulphide, and carbon bisulphide.

*Of Chlorine.*—Hydrochloric acid gas.

*Of Nitrogen.*—Ammonia and ammonium acetate, sulphide and carbonate, nitrous and nitric acid.

Sulphur compounds are derived principally from decaying animals, most of them containing this element. Sulphuretted hydrogen is converted by the oxygen of the air into sulphuric acid. Sulphide of ammonium becomes sulphate, and in connection with the salt formed is converted into the sulphate of soda and ammonium chloride. These impurities are found to exist to a large extent in manufacturing districts where sulphurous coals are burned.

Nitric acid is formed by oxygen acting on ammonia or nitrogenous matters resolvable into it by decomposition.

Ammonia is almost universally present in the atmosphere, resulting most generally from the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances. It occurs in the atmosphere in two forms—as simple ammonia and as organic or albumenoid ammonia. Free ammonia existing in the atmosphere in small quantities may be regarded as innocuous. In large quantities it is disagreeable to the smell and irritating to the air passages, and is always suggestive of a “hog wallowing in the spring.”

(To be continued in April No.)

Rhigolene is a better agent for the production of anæsthesia, in many operations upon the nose, than cocaine, according to Dr. William C. Jarvis. Dr. Jarvis has recently reported the results of three years' experience with this agent.

## A CASE IN PRACTICE—DUAL CONCEPTION.

BY J. B. W. NOWLIN, M.D., NASHVILLE, TENN.

In the month of April, 1863, I was on furlough from the C. S. A., on a visit to my wife, who was at that time in Cherokee County, Alabama, some twelve miles from Centreville, the county seat.

As an available doctor, I was called in great haste to see a Negro woman, who was the property of a gentleman who had refugeeed from Tennessee, and who was residing at that time in that locality. I found that she had been in labor during the previous night, and had been entrusted to the care of an ignorant colored midwife who resided in the vicinity, and that under her management she had given birth to twins about daylight.

I arrived about three hours after the birth had taken place. I found the woman suffering great pain, and at times unconscious.

Upon examination, I found that the midwife, in her attempt to remove one of the placentæ had caused inversion of the womb. I immediately placed the patient under the influence of chloroform, and after a length of time succeeded in replacing the organ in its natural position. After the excitement of the master, mistress, and midwife had subsided, my attention was called to the children, as they all expressed great astonishment at seeing that one of them was a pure African, with all the typical features of that race, and the other a very bright mulatto, exhibiting evident characteristics of the Caucasian race.

The mother was a pure black, with all the typical features of the African, as was also the husband. It became an interesting inquiry with me, such being the facts, to account for the difference in color of the two children. Upon inquiry I ascertained from the mother that she had permitted intercourse with a white man living with her master, the day succeeding the same act with her husband.

There were two separate and distinct placentæ and cords, and the midwife, having no knowledge that such a state of affairs could exist, had caused the inversion by pulling at the second cord. The womb was readily reduced by the usual manipulations. Now the question is, did the conceptions take place as a result of copulation with the white man, one child partaking wholly of the physical characteristics of the mother, and the other of both parents, or was there a second conception as a consequence of copulation with the white man?

This question of generation is still unsettled in the literature of our profession. My recollection is that Ramsbotham reports a similar case in his work upon Obstetrics. It is a well-known fact that mares having been once bred to zebras may give birth to striped colts from a subsequent breeding to a horse. It is also well-known that the children of a second husband often exhibit striking characteristics of a first, thus showing that an impress upon the generative nidus of a female may affect subsequent conceptions. The mulatto in our case exhibited none of the characteristics of the Albino, and the straight hair, Roman nose, and thin lips—in fact, the general contour of features characteristic of the European—precluded to our mind the idea of an African paternal progenitor.

Most authors upon generation teach the doctrine that from twelve to fourteen days are consumed in the passage of the ovum from the ovary into the uterus. How long this ovum remains viable and susceptible of fructification is unknown. How long the spermatozoa may remain viable in the womb and fallopian tubes is also unknown; but the surrounding conditions being favorable to their life it is presumed it may live for an indefinite time. Two or more Graffian follicles may burst at the same time, each yielding an ovum subject to fecundation, or two ova may exist in the same vesicle, or two germs in the same ovule, which condition is known as "foetal inclusion," or ovum in ova. This is very often found to be the case with the eggs of fowls.

Buffon, Dewees, Dunglison, and Peck testify to cases of superfecundation having occurred after separate acts of copulation

with the two races. Dr. Henry, in an *Essay upon Super-fructification*, quotes a case as occurring in Brazil, where the indigenous race is coffee-colored. He relates that a Creole woman gave birth to triplets, white, brown, and black, with the characteristic markings of the separate races. Tyler Smith concurs with the above idea.

There is nothing inconsistent with the idea that impregnation of the ova may take place upon different days, and final expulsion of the children occur upon the same day, as the uterine tumult consequent upon the birth of one would almost necessarily expel the other. We incline, therefore, to the theory that the children owed their existence to a separate paternity. The mother and the children are now living in Davidson County, Tenn., and each of the children in manhood exhibit the same characteristics as at birth.

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### HÆMATEMESIS.

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BY W. W. ESSICK, M.D., MURPHYSBORO, ILL.

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I have a case of interest (I think) to report. On January 16, 1887, I was called to see Robert W., age 12 years. I found him in bed, in an easy and comfortable condition and entirely free from pain. His mother told me he had not complained of any thing, and had been out playing during the day. When he came into the house he sat down by the stove, with his head between his hands. She asked him what was the matter, and he replied: "Nothing, only I am a little sick at my stomach." In a few minutes he walked out in the yard, and his little sister came running in and told her mother to come and see what Robby was throwing up. She immediately went out and found him vomiting blood. She thought he had thrown up about a quart. On examination, I found the pulse 80, respiration 24, temperature, 100; middle and left lobe of liver enlarged, and also an enlarged spleen; some tenderness in the stomach. No pain, but expressed himself as feeling tired. He had not indulged in any excessive play, neither had he jumped, fallen, or hurt himself

during the day. I prescribed ice, gallic acid, and ergot; and was about to leave when he suddenly began to vomit, and threw up about three pints of blood. He then began to look a little pale, but complained of no pain, but a feeling of being tired. I told the mother to give the medicine as directed, and apply cold cloths to the stomach and abdomen. I came back to my office, and was immediately called to a case of obstetrics, and did not get to see my patient the next morning; but the father reported, and said he vomited at 12 o'clock that night, after which he was discharging something dark from his bowels (which, I think, was blood). I told him to continue the treatment as directed. He did not vomit any more until 6 o'clock on the evening of the 17th, when he again vomited a large amount of blood. He then vomited at 7 and 8, and died in about thirty minutes. He called his father and mother and said he had a pain in his stomach, and died immediately without a struggle.

On investigation, I learned he had had enlarged liver and spleen for four years. I write this for information, and would be pleased to hear from the profession as to the immediate cause of death, and their treatment in such cases. I would be much gratified to hear from the editors.

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### TYPHOID FEVER.

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*Editors Southern Practitioner—Gentlemen:* I notice in the February number of the PRACTITIONER a very able paper on Typhoid Fever, by Dr. J. W. Renfro, of Harrisburgh, Ill. The Doctor winds up by saying: "Saturate your patient with turpentine and pickle him in acid, and he will not die of typhoid fever." I would like to offer an amendment, so as to have it thus: "Saturate your patient in turpentine, pickle him in acid, smooth him out with opium, and salt him down with quinine, and he cannot die." Yours truly, J. W. GRACE.

*Grace, Ark.*

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THE New York Health Board is asked by one hundred petitioners to appoint six women on the corps of sanitary inspectors.



## *Selections.*

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**MANAGEMENT OF SIMPLE CONSTIPATION.** — Sir Andrew Clark gives the following instruction for the management of simple constipation :

1. On first waking in the morning, and also on going to bed at night, sip slowly from a quarter to half a pint of water, cold or hot.

2. On rising, take a cold or tepid sponge-bath followed by a brisk general toweling.

3. Clothe warmly and loosely ; see that there is no constriction about the waist.

4. Take three simple but liberal meals daily ; and, if desired, and it does not disagree, take also a slice of bread and butter and a cup of tea in the afternoon. When the tea is used it should not be hot or strong, or infused over five minutes. Avoid pickles, spices, curries, salted or otherwise preserved provisions, pies, pastry, cheese, jams, dried fruits, nuts, all coarse, hard, and indigestible foods taken with a view of moving the bowels, strong tea, and much hot liquid of any kind, with meals.

5. Walk at least half an hour twice daily.

6. Avoid sitting and working long in such a position as will compress or constrict the bowels.

7. Solicit the action of the bowels every day after breakfast, and be patient in soliciting. If you fail in procuring relief one day, wait until the following day when you will renew the solicitation at the appointed time. And if you fail the second day, you may, continuing the daily solicitation, wait until the fourth day, when assistance should be taken. The simplest and best will be a small enema of equal parts of olive oil and water. The action of this injection will be greatly helped by taking it with the hip raised, and by previously anointing the anus and the lower part of the rectum with vaseline or with oil.

8. If by the use of all these means you fail in establishing the habit of daily or of alternate daily action of the bowels, it may be necessary to take artificial help. And your object in doing this is not to produce a very copious dejection, or to provoke several smaller actions; your object is to coax or persuade the bowels to act after the manner of nature by the production of a moderate more or less formed discharge. Before having recourse to drugs, you may try, on waking in the morning, massage of the abdomen, practiced from right to left along the course of the colon; and you may take at the two greater meals of the day a dessert-spoonful or more of the best Lucca oil. It is rather a pleasant addition to potatoes or to green vegetables.

9. If the use of drugs is unavoidable, try the aloin pill. Take one-half an hour before the last meal of the day, or just as much of one as will suffice to move the bowels in a natural way the next day after breakfast. If it should produce a very copious motion, or several more small motions, the pill is not acting aright; only a fourth, or even less, should be taken for a dose. When the right dose is found it may be taken daily, or on alternate days, until the habit of daily defecation is established. Then the dose of the pill should be slowly diminished, and eventually artificial help should be withdrawn. The aloin pill is thus composed:

|   |                      |                     |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| R | Aloinæ .....         | gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ . |
|   | Extr. nucis vom..... | gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ . |
|   | Ferri sulph.....     | gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ . |
|   | Pulv. myrrhæ.....    | gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ . |
|   | Saponis.....         | gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ . |
|   | Fiat pil. i.         |                     |

If the feces are dry and hard, and *if there is no special weakness of the heart*, half a grain of ipecacuana may be added to each pill. Should the action of the pill be preceded by griping, and the character of the action be unequal, half a grain of fresh extract of belladonna will probably remove these disadvantages. If the aloin pill gripes, provokes the discharge of much mucus, or otherwise disagrees, substitute the fluid extract of cascara sagrada,

and take from five to twenty drops in an ounce of water, either on retiring to bed or before dinner. And when neither aloin nor cascara agrees, you may succeed by taking before the midday meal two or three grains each of dried carbonate of soda and powdered rhubarb.

The exact agent employed for the relief of constipation is of much less importance than its mode of operation. If, whatever the agent may be, it succeeds in producing after the manner of nature one moderate formed stool, it may be, if necessary, continued indefinitely without fear of injurious effects. But, treated upon physiological considerations, I have the belief that in the great majority of cases simple constipation may be overcome without recourse to aperients.—*London Lancet*.

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THE TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM IN THE BOSTON HOSPITALS.—Dr. Francis Minot usually employs, in the treatment of acute articular rheumatism, ten grains of salicylic acid or fifteen grains of sodium salicylate, for an adult, every hour, or every two hours, until the pain and fever abate; after that, at longer intervals, according to circumstances. If there be indications of endo- or pericardial complications, sinapisms are applied, followed by fomentations, and quinine is given in two-grain doses, three or four times daily. In cases of suspected cerebral inflammation ice is applied to the head, with opium, chloral hydrate, aconite, etc., internally. The affected joints are simply wrapped in cotton wadding. Purging is avoided.

The diet during the acute stage consists chiefly of milk and farinaceous articles. Wine and other stimulants are ordered, according to the degree of prostration. The patients are kept in bed at least a week after all pain and swelling have subsided, and the temperature and pulse have fallen to the normal standards.

In the more chronic forms of articular rheumatism, reliance is chiefly placed on quinine and iron. In all cases care is taken during convalescence to prevent fatigue, exposure to cold, and errors in diet.

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**SUCCUS ALTERANS** is a purely vegetable compound of the preserved juices of *Stillingia Sylvatica*, *Lappa Minor*, *Phytolacca Decandra*, *Smilax Sarsaparilla* and *Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*, as collected by Dr. GEO. W. McDADE exclusively for ELI LILLY & Co., and endorsed by Dr. J. MARION SIMS.

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**SUCCUS ALTERANS** in venereal and cutaneous diseases is fast supplanting Mercury, the Iodides and Arsenic; and is a certain remedy for Mercurialization, Iodism and the dreadful effects often following the use of Arsenic in skin diseases.

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**ANY PHYSICIAN** who has not received Dr. McDADE's latest publication, the *MONOGRAPHIA SYPHILITICA* for JANUARY, 1887, should send their address, mentioning this journal, and will we mail a copy. It contains a paper, illustrated with colored plates, by Dr. D. H. GOODWILLIE, of New York, on the "Sequelæ of Syphilis," reports of cases in practice, and many other valuable papers.

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# HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

(LIQUID.)

Prepared According to the Directions of Prof. E. N.  
Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.

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**FORMULA:**—Its analysis shows that each fluid drachm contains 5 1-8 grains of free Phosphoric Acid ( $P_2O_5$ ), and nearly 4 grains Phosphate of Lime, Magnesia, Iron, and Potash.

Among the numerous forms of Phosphorous in combination, Horsford's Acid Phosphate seems best adapted as a medicinal remedy, and it has been in use by the medical fraternity of the United States and elsewhere for several years, with the most satisfactory results, in

**Dyspepsia, Indigestion,  
Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Insomnia, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, Etc.**

Especially serviceable as a menstruum for the administration of such alkaloids as strychnia, morphia, quinia, and other organic bases which are usually exhibited in acid combination.

**It makes a Refreshing and Nutritious Drink in Fevers,**  
and with water and sugar a delicious beverage.

We have received a very large number of letters from physicians of the highest standing in all parts of the country, relating their experience with the Acid Phosphate, and speaking of it in high terms of commendation.

Physicians who have not used Horsford's Acid Phosphate, and who wish to test it, will be furnished a sample on application, without expense, except express charges.

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**RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS,  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

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**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

Dr. F. C. Shattuck uses a combination of the salicyl and alkaline treatment with a view to—first, relief of the articular pain and swelling; and, second, the prevention of cardiac complications, the results of which are far more serious than are those of the inflammation about and in the joints. He finds that under the use of the salicyl compounds the joint pains and the fever yield more promptly and fully than under any other medication. Relapses are, however, common; and it would seem that, though the patient is made much more comfortable, his stay in the hospital is but little, if at all, shortened. There are good authorities who maintain that this treatment tends directly to lessen the liability to cardiac complications; there are other equally good and more numerous authorities who maintain that it has no such direct action. That the full alkaline treatment has some effect in averting and curing these complications, rests on evidence strong enough to make us listen to it; and the stay in hospital under its use is, if the statistics quoted by Professor Howard, in Pepper's System of Medicine, are reliable, rather shorter than under the salicyl compounds.—*Medical News*.

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NEW REMEDY FOR CYSTITIS.—Having seen nothing concerning the new remedy for cystitis and hyperæsthesia of the genito-urinary tract, Pichi (*Fabiana imbricata*), and being very much pleased with it I will report, briefly, its action in a few cases. The first case was one of cancer of the uterus, where the whole anterior part of the vagina was indurated and contracted—the patient having to urinate every half hour all night, and the pain would start the tears every time. I gave the following prescription: R extract pichi ʒvj., liquor potass., ʒss., elixir aromat. q. s. ʒiij.; a tea-spoonful once every three hours. In less than two days—in fact, the first night—she had to get up but once. She took the medicine irregularly, as required, until she returned home, which was three weeks after, and it controlled the painful urination completely. Neither did she have the backache, which had been a constant accompaniment heretofore.

Case 2.—A lady, with frequent and painful urination, having

to get up four times at night. She had been overtreated by one of the too numerous class who see a cause for every ill that woman is heir to through a vaginal speculum. In this case the medicine acted equally kind and promptly, remedying the backache as well.

Case 3.—Man with a *mild* gonorrhœa. Stopped all scalding of the urine at once.

Case 4.—An old lady, aged eighty-three, who said it appeared every strange none of the doctors could do her any good. She had to get up several times at night to urinate, but she had an idea that there were no doctors except old men. I promised the medicine should relieve her in forty-eight hours. Because a neighbor had got along so well with fever, she became reckless enough to trust a young doctor's word, and was all right in twenty-four hours, and has continued so since.

I have tried local applications in two cases of vaginitis, and they were greatly benefited, and ceased using it. Am now anxiously watching for an old man, with prostatitis and cystitis, to come along. I owe so much to eclecticism, in the short time I have been investigating it, that I wish to inform the brethren of that school, concerning a new weapon of "specific" tendencies, and increased consumption will lessen the cost. I believe P., D & Co. alone handle it now.

P. S.—Have considerably lessened the first-named dose; now give ten drops once in three hours.—*California Med. Journal*.

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DIAGNOSIS OF INFANTILE DISEASES.—In a recent number of *L'Union Médicale du Canada*, Dr. Bradley gives the following summary of points on the diagnosis of disease in infants:

1. Congestion of the cheeks, excepting in cases of cachexia and chronic disease, indicates an inflammation or a febrile condition.
2. Congestion of the face, ears, and forehead of short duration, strabismus, with febrile reaction, oscillation of the iris, irregularity of the pupil, with falling of the upper lips, indicates a cerebral affection.
3. A marked degree of emaciation, which progresses gradually, indicates some sub-acute or chronic affection of a grave character.

4. Bulbar hypertrophy of the fingers and curving of the nails are signs of interference in the normal functions of the circulatory apparatus.

5. Hypertrophy of the spongy portions of the bones indicates rachitis.

6. The presence between the eyelids of a thick and purulent secretion from the Meibomian glands may indicate great prostration of the general powers.

7. Passive congestion of the conjunctival vessels indicates approaching death.

8. Long-continued lividity, as well as lividity produced by emotion and excitement, the respiration continuing normal, are indices of a fault in the formation of the heart or the great vessels.

9. A temporary lividity indicates the existence of a grave acute disease, especially of the respiratory organs.

10. The absence of tears in children four months old or more suggests a form of disease which will usually be fatal.

11. Piercing and acute cries indicate a severe cerebro-spinal trouble.

12. Irregular muscular movements, which are partly under control of the will, when the patient is awake, indicate the existence of chorea.

13. Contraction of the eyebrows, together with a turning of the head and eyes to avoid the light, is a sign of cephalalgia.

14. When the child holds his hand upon his head, or strives to rest the head upon the bosom of his mother or nurse, he may be suffering from ear disease.

15. When the fingers are carried to the mouth, and there is, besides, great agitation present, there is probably some abnormal condition of the larynx.

16. When the child turns his head constantly from one side to the other, there is a suggestion of some obstruction of the larynx.

17. A hoarse and indistinct voice is suggestive of laryngitis.

18. A feeble and plaintive voice indicates trouble in the abdominal organs.

19. A strong and sonorous cough suggests spasmodic croup.



20. A slow and intermittent respiration, accompanied with sighs, suggests the presence of cerebral disease.

21. If the respiration be intermittent, but accelerated, there is capillary bronchitis.

22. If it be superficial and accelerated, there is some inflammatory trouble of the larynx and trachea.

23. A hoarse and rough cough is an indication of true croup.

24. When the cough is clear and distinct, bronchitis is suggested.

25. When the cough is suppressed and painful, it points toward pneumonia and pleurisy.

26. A convulsive cough indicates whooping-cough.

27. A dry and painless cough is sometimes noticed in the course of typhoid and intermittent fever, in difficult dentition, or where worms are present.—*London Medical Record*.

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**EXPERT FEES IN OHIO.**—It seems likely that the question of special compensation for medical experts will soon be brought to an issue before the courts of Ohio, ultimately even before the Supreme Court itself. Dr. F. H. Darby, of Morrow, was recently summoned by the State as an expert in a murder case. He refused to answer the following question unless paid a fee of \$25: "State whether in wounds like this there would be immediate gaping, or would the lips of the wound for a time remain in contact or nearly so?"

For this refusal he was sent to jail for contempt. He was afterward set at liberty on his own recognizance, and we understand his case will be made a test one.

In reply to the question why he refused to answer, the Doctor replied as follows:

"Because it is expert testimony. To render such requires a very liberal expenditure of time, labor, and capital to acquire the knowledge necessary to give it. This knowledge is the physician's stock in trade; it is what he has to sell. For the State or any one else to extort this from him without reasonable com-

pensation is unjust, and in direct violation of every principle of law and equity. The duties of common witnesses, physicians, like the good citizens that they are, have ever been willing to assume. To matters of fact we are willing to testify at any sacrifice. We feel that we owe it to the State that the ends of justice may be meted out to evil-doers. Just as a juryman in civil life makes a sacrifice of time, or the soldier in times of war must take up arms in defense of his country, so, too, we feel under a like obligation to abandon our respective fields of labor, many of which are quite remunerative, and, if need be, spend day after day in court to elucidate any facts that may have come under our observation ; but here we draw the line, and I, for one, take the position that questions of opinion, the correct answer to which depends on previous and special education, professional knowledge and skill, is our private property, and instead of the State being a party to our robbery it should extend to us the strong arm of protection, as it does to other property-owners."

If, as we understand the case, the Doctor was here as a pure expert, having no personal knowledge of the case whatever, the issue will be fairly presented. In some of the cases which have been decided in other States, the physician was a witness as to facts and refused to answer when questioned as to matters of opinion. In several such cases the court has not sustained the physician, refusing to discriminate between a pure question of fact and an incidental one of theory. Such cases are inherently weak. But Dr. Darby's case is a strong one, and should be pushed.

Ohio has as yet no decision on this subject. In Franklin County our courts have usually granted expert fees. In one case, a few years ago, the experts, who were all from the city, were allowed \$20 each. But of late the allowance has been fixed at \$5 a day ; and, as several days are usually consumed after the day of the summons before the expert testimony is reached, this allowance will probably average about \$15—three day's fees for an actual attendance of only a few minutes.

Few States have any *law* on this subject. Iowa has the following :

"Witnesses called to testify only to an opinion founded on special study or experience in any branch of science, or to make scientific or professional examinations, and state the results thereof, shall receive additional-compensation, to be fixed by the court, with reference to the value of the time employed and the degree of learning and skill required."

Similar provisions exist in North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Minnesota.

It is hardly fair to expect Dr. Darby to carry this test-case on alone. Every physician in the State is more or less interested in it. Dr. Darby is a member of our State Society, and we should all support him, both morally and financially. We hope that our readers will respond to the hint, and remit to the Doctor direct, or through the *Journal*, which will take pleasure in acknowledging all receipts for this cause.—*Columbus Medical Journal*.

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"DON'TS FOR THE SICK-ROOM."—Don't light a sick-room at night by means of a jet of gas burning low; nothing impoverishes the air sooner. Use sperm candles or tapers which burn in sperm oil.

Don't allow offensive matters to remain. In cases of emergency, where these cannot at once be removed, wring a heavy cloth—for instance, like Turkish toweling—out of cold water, use it as a cover, placing over this ordinary paper. Such means prevent the escape of odor and infection.

Don't forget to have a few beans of coffee handy, for this serves as a deodorizer, if burnt upon coals or paper. Bits of charcoal placed around are useful in absorbing gases and other impurities.

Don't have the temperature of a sick-room much over sixty degrees; seventy degrees are allowable, but not advisable.

Don't permit currents of air to blow upon the patient. An open fire-place is an excellent means of ventilation. The current may be tested by burning a piece of paper in front.

Don't give the patient a full glass of water to drink from, unless he is allowed all he desires. If he can drain the glass he

will be satisfied; so regulate the quantity before handing it to him.

Don't neglect during the day to attend to necessities for the night, that the rest of the patient and family may not be disturbed.

Don't ask a convalescent if he would like this or that to eat or drink, but prepare the delicacies and present them in a tempting way.

Don't throw coal upon the fire; place it in brown paper bags and lay them upon the fire, thus avoiding the noise, which is shocking to the sick and sensitive.

Don't jar the bed by leaning or sitting upon it. This is unpleasant to one ill and nervous.

Don't let stale flowers remain in a sick chamber.

Don't be unmindful of yourself if you are in the responsible position of nurse. To do faithful work you must have proper food and stated hours of rest.

Don't appear anxious, however great your anxiety.

Don't forget that kindness and tenderness are needful to successful nursing. Human nature longs to be soothed and comforted on all occasions when it is out of tune. — *American Druggist*.

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**BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY AND TINCTURE OF BELLADONNA IN MEMBRANOUS CROUP.**—Dr. J. H. Jones writes as follows to the *New York Medical Journal*:

"I have for some years been in the habit of treating this disease with a combination of corrosive sublimate and belladonna. These drugs are recommended for this complaint in almost every work on therapeutics, but I am not aware that they have ever been given conjointly. I have found that small doses of the bichloride (one-fiftieth of a grain), administered in conjunction with tincture of belladonna (two to five minims), every half hour for a child two years old, is a very successful method of dealing with this dangerous disease of childhood. The secret of its success is in its persistent administration, even when the symptoms are apparently most unfavorable. I have several times witnessed

a happy termination to the disease when other practitioners with whom I was associated entertained scarcely a hope of recovery. It is advisable to commence the treatment by administering an emetic, so as to dislodge the already formed membrane. Probably much of the benefit derived from this mixed treatment is due to belladonna, and it is astonishing what large doses of this drug children can tolerate. During the progress of the disease the strength must be maintained by a liberally nutritious diet and stimulants, for I must say that when recovery takes place the patient is left very anæmic and weak. This is not very apparent while the medicine is being given, as every evidence of it is partially masked by the physiological effects of the belladonna.”  
—*Canadian Practitioner*.

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VASCULAR THERAPEUTICS.—The possibilities of scientific therapeutics are nowhere more clearly apparent than in the treatment of the diseases and functional disturbances of the circulatory system. A critical study of our resources will show that we have at command the means of combating almost all the deviations from normal circulatory function, provided they are not due to too profound a toxic or other cause. We can increase or diminish the force and frequency of the heart's contractions, control the contractility of the arteries, affect the action of some of the local mechanisms, and modify the deleterious or other effects of the central nervous system. That is to say, the circulation of the blood, both local and general, can, within certain limits, be controlled by an intelligent use of the remedies included in our *materia medica*.

This has been ably illustrated by M. Éloy, in a recent article in the “*Gazette Hebdomadaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie*,” who calls particular attention to the brilliant results that have been obtained in the treatment of spastic and degenerative arterial disease. He speaks with enthusiasm of what has been and what may yet be done with the nitrites and the iodine compounds. That the picture drawn by the French writer is not illusory will be attested by everybody who has tried the efficacy of these

agents. That aneurysm may frequently be diminished and occasionally cured by the free but judicious use of potassium iodide is now generally admitted. That the arterial contraction of nephritic disease is held in check by these agents has become a matter of common experience, and the brilliant effects of the nitrites in cases of angiospastic angina pectoris have brought the flush of pride to the face of many a physician and the warmth of gratitude to the heart of many a patient.

M. Éloy does not allude to the more complex vegetable remedies, such as *Veratrum viride*, aconite, and their congeners, nor does he speak of the old and trustworthy tartarized antimony. His paper is devoted more to the chronic and degenerative forms of disease, which are undoubtedly best treated with the iodides and the nitrites. But we should not forget that in acute disturbances we have equally valuable agents, especially those just named. In order, however, to secure the effects aimed at, the physician should at the start make a thorough diagnosis, regarding not only the prominent vascular lesion or disturbance, but also the condition of other organs, for these may require regulation before the drug selected will have its proper effect. For example, a distended condition of the alimentary canal may interfere with the action of the iodides, or even preclude their administration; some irritative state of the central nervous system may counteract the relaxing effect of any arterial depressant that may be given; or errors of diet, of sleep, or of occupation, as well as a score of causes apt to escape the notice of an unob-servant practitioner, may thwart his efforts and bring defeat where victory might have been expected. To these collateral points M. Éloy does not allude, but they are equally important with the central idea, and to call attention to them is one of the reasons for the present writing.—*New York Medical Journal*.

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A CASE OF FEMORAL ANEURISM CURED AFTER ELEVEN HOURS INTERMITTENT DIGITAL AND INSTRUMENTAL COMPRESSION.—Dr. Justin F. Donovan thus writes in the *Lancet*, October 23:

Lorenzo B., a Maltese, aged 38, a stoker, a well-nourished though anæmic man of abstemious habits, was the subject of syphilis (chancre and non-suppurating bubo) before marriage; secondary eruption was not noticed. On the 10th of June, 1886, while coaling ship at Suakim, he experienced a sharp pain in the left groin; this was followed by a swelling, and on presenting himself to the medical officer of his ship, "a pulsating tumor in the left groin was detected, with a distinct bruit." On admission to the Naval Hospital at Malta on the 19th of July, a pulsating tumor, about the size of a small lemon, was seen immediately below Poupart's ligament, and extending half an inch below it (proximal side); no bruit could be detected. The pulsation, which was very strong, could, however, be checked on making forcible compression on the external iliac artery. The patient complained of only slight pain at the seat of the tumor. He was put on low diet, confined to bed, and ordered to take an ounce of iodide of potassium mixture (ten grains to the ounce) three times a day. Pulse 72, temperature 98°; urine free from albumen. On the 26th the diet was reduced to one pint of milk, four ounces of bread, and ice to suck when thirsty. Iodide of potassium (fifteen grains to the ounce) to be taken as before. Digital pressure on the external iliac artery for an hour and a half was carried out and was borne very well, the part compressed having been previously shaven and dusted over with oxide of zinc powder. On the 27th there appeared to be a slight diminution of the impulse. Pressure (digital, and a pad with a seven-pound conical-shaped weight suspended from a cross bar and resting on the pad) was kept up for two hours and a quarter, at the end of which time the patient became restless, and appeared to suffer a little from the pressure. Pulse 80; temperature normal. Iodide of potassium (one scruple to the ounce) to be continued. On the 28th the pulsation in the tumor was markedly diminished. Temperature normal; pulse 84. A hypodermic injection of one-third of a grain of morphia having been administered, digital pressure (assisted by the weight) was applied for seven hours and a quarter unremittingly, and at the expiration of that time no pulsation could be detected in the

tumor. In the evening the patient felt very weak; pulse 90, feeble; the extremities were decidedly cold, especially the left foot and leg, although they were enveloped in cotton-wool and a flannel roller; no numbness or discomfort of any kind was complained of, though there was lividity of the toe-nails and diminution of the temperature of the limb for a few days. Pulsation in the left posterior tibial artery was not detected until August 4 (seven days after the consolidation of the aneurism). Up to the present (twenty-three days after consolidation of the sac) there has been no return of pulsation in the tumor, and the patient is now walking about, and complains only of very slight comparative weakness in the affected limb.—*Phil. Med. and Surgical Reporter*.

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INTESTINAL DISPLACEMENT A CAUSE OF DYSPEPSIA.—M. Gléard, a Vichy physician, believing that displacements of the intestine or “enteroptoses” are a good deal more frequent than is generally supposed, and that they are, indeed, a common cause of dyspepsia, has been in the habit of examining the dyspeptic and neurotic patients who consult him by making them stand up, and then going behind them and pressing on the abdominal wall when in a relaxed condition. If this produces a distinct alleviation of the discomfort he considers that enteroptosis is present, and orders a binder, which in these cases gives great relief, only lasting, however, while it is actually worn. A discussion on this subject has just taken place at a meeting of a Paris medical society, but M. Gléard did not find many of his colleagues prepared to accept his views.—*Phil. Med. and Surg. Reporter*.

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RIPE IN YEARS AND RICH IN HONORS.—On Thursday, January 20, the fiftieth anniversary of the entrance of Dr. N. S. Davis into the medical profession, he was presented by the students of the Chicago Medical College with a magnificent arm-chair and a valuable and beautiful revolving set of reference shelves. The presentation was made by Professor W. W. Jagard, in behalf of the students, and Dr. Davis responded in a



most graceful manner. It has been but a few weeks since Dr. Davis's 70th birthday was celebrated at his house by a large number of his friends.—*Journal of American Medical Association.*

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**FROTHINGHAM (GEO. E.) ON THE SAFETY OF COCAINE AS AN ANÆSTHETIC IN CATARACT EXTRACTIONS.**—The author draws the following conclusions from a personal experience in thirty-nine cases :

Cocaine relieves the operator from the embarrassments during the operation for cataract that arise from vomiting ; also from the agitation of his patient which results from excessive bronchial secretion or stertorous breathing. These are often very troublesome when ether or chloroform is used.

The danger to the result which often arises from nausea and vomiting after the extraction, when other anæsthetics are employed, is very surely avoided when cocaine is selected as the anæsthetic agent and is properly used.

The danger arising from the depressing effect of cocaine upon the nutrition of the cornea is no greater than in cases where ether or chloroform is used. The depression of the circulation, which often arises from either of them, may affect very injuriously the corneal nutrition.

The disturbance of the circulation of the interior of the eye, and consequent danger of panophthalmitis from this cause, is probably less in using cocaine for this operation than in resorting to general anæsthesia.

The danger of sepsis and consequent panophthalmitis from the use of cocaine may be avoided by using only fresh solutions.—*Journal American Medical Association.*

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A LEGISLATIVE committee, appointed to inquire into the merits of various devices for putting murderers to death with less repulsiveness than hanging, will report to the New York Legislature in favor of the adoption of electricity.

# To the Medical Profession.

Dear Doctor:

For the past twenty-five years, "VIN MARIANI COCA" has been prescribed by the medical profession, and has invariably given uniformly good results. As a tonic and strengthener of the nervous system, with especial good effect on the respiratory and digestive organs, it is pronounced superior to any other adjuvant. Owing to the large demand for Vin Mariani, a number of imitations and substitutions are being forced on patients (where physicians do not especially specify "VIN MARIANI"), and we would respectfully call your attention to this fact as being the cause of the failure to secure good effects in many cases where Coca is prescribed. We thank you for kindly aiding us in our endeavors to popularize a truly useful and worthy medicament among the profession, and remain, at your service,

Most respectfully,

PARIS: MARIANI & CO.,  
41 Boulevard Haussmann. 127 5th Ave., New York.  
Correspondence from Physicians Solicited.

Treatise, fifty-three pages (translated from the French) will be sent gratis and post-paid if this journal be mentioned.

P. S.—Price for VIN MARIANI is reduced, and where druggists do not keep it, we will supply it to patients by the case of twelve bottles for twelve dollars.

To physicians, for own use, a special discount will be made.

# PHOSPHORIZED ELIXIR

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# CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.

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Each dessertspoonful contains—

Free Phosphorus, gr. 1-100.  
• Total Calisaya Alkaloids, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
Pyrophosphate of Iron, gr. i.

This is the only preparation containing in solution **Free Phosphorus, Pyrophosphate of Iron, and Calisaya Alkaloids.**

It is the only Elixir of Calisaya which contains an effective proportion of Alkaloids.

The proportion of these Alkaloids is *invariable*—of Quinia, Quinidia, Cinchonia, Cinchonidia, and Chinoidine. The exhibition of a given dose of these Alkaloids **in solution** with agreeable pungent aromatics, produces more emphatic and certain results than the same dose in the pill or powder form.

It is the only preparation extant containing Phosphorus in solution. A dessertspoonful actually forms a very effective dose of the combined remedies for an adult.

It is a beautiful bright amber-colored elixir, acceptable alike to the taste and to the stomach.

As a tonic in convalescence from fevers and debilitating diseases; as a brain and nerve tonic and invigorant, these remedies have long enjoyed high repute. As combined in this "PhosphORIZED Elixir" (Fairchild), better results may be anticipated than from any other form in which they are prepared.

It is important to specify Fairchild's, owing to the great number of similarly named but valueless "Elixirs of Calisaya."

**FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER,**  
82 and 84 Fulton St., New York.

**THE PATHOLOGICAL ACTION OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—**  
—MM. Charrin and Roger. From several experiments performed on guinea-pigs by the hypodermic injection of bichloride of mercury solutions, the above observers found that when the dose was considerable, hæmorrhages into the intestinal wall were liable to be produced. The cæcum and ascending colon were the parts most affected, although occasionally the end of the small intestine was involved as well as the large. Albuminuria and progressive wasting were the chief symptoms noticed during life. It is asserted that a dose of 24 centigrammes (nearly four grains) is required to produce ulceration of the intestines in a full-grown man, but knowing the great susceptibility to the influence of mercury which some patients exhibit, this statement must be accepted with caution. In the animals experimented on small spots of hæmorrhage were also found in the omentum, on the outer surface of the kidneys, and into the substance of the lungs. The ultimate result of the sub-mucous hæmorrhage was the formation of a black eschar, which sloughed away leaving an ulcer.—*British Medical Journal*.

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**THE TREATMENT OF PLEURISY WITH EFFUSION BY HAY'S METHOD.**—Professor William Osler, in a clinical lecture, reported in the *Medical News*, calls especial attention to the treatment of pleural effusion, as well as general dropsies—renal or cardiac—according to the method of Professor Matthew Hay, of Aberdeen.

The method consists in giving a concentrated solution of a saline cathartic, at a time when there is very little fluid in the intestines, thus causing a rapid concentration of the blood, owing to the abstraction of water to form the intestinal secretion excited by the salt.

Professor Osler orders the patient [to] take nothing after the evening meal, and then, an hour before breakfast, administered four to six drams of magnesium sulphate, in one ounce of water. The patient must not drink after it. This will usually produce

from four to eight watery stools, without pain or discomfort. Attention is also called to another point, namely, that the salt also acts as a diuretic.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

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DUVAL (P. P.) ON OPIUM AND CAMPHOR RECIPROCAL ANTIDOTES.—I have found that fifteen to twenty-five minims of the oil of camphor are sufficient to neutralize in a short time the toxic effect of half an ounce of laudanum of more than official strength, removing quickly, in sufficient dose, coma, stupor, and narcotism, and leaving the patient in a harmless state of sleepy wakefulness, which lasts for a length of time corresponding to the quantity of the opiate taken. The antidote should be given in broken doses in quick succession, as it acts promptly, especially if the quantity of opium taken is uncertain. I have made it a rule not to give more camphor than to produce the condition I have described above, although aware of the fact that opium would antidote the effects of the camphor, if, by accident, given in such quantity.—*Virginia Medical Monthly*.

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CASE OF SUPRA-PUBIC LITHOTOMY. Socin and Keser. A boy of 14 years had suffered for six years from urinary troubles. In operating, the rectum was first tamponaded. The peritoneum remained intact. Permanent catheterization. The bladder and abdominal wound were sewed up except for the drainage-tube. The calculus weighed 67 gr. All drainage removed on fourth day. First passed water by the urethra on the eleventh day. Fistula closed by the sixteenth day. The boy was discharged at the end of three weeks. A week later re-admitted, much of the urine again coming out through a small fistula at the lower end of the cicatrix. Local cauterization; rest in bed. He was kept three and one-half weeks this time—the opening being then definitely closed.—*Jahrsbrcht. d. Spitals zu Basel*.

## *Editorial.*

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### THE TWELFTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE MEDICAL AND DENTAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

The Masonic Theatre was densely packed on the night of Tuesday, February 22, to witness the Commencement Exercises of the Medical and Dental Departments of the University of Tennessee.

The stage was beautifully decorated with potted plants and evergreens, two tables being completely covered with baskets and bouquets of flowers sent to the graduates by admiring friends.

After a voluntary by the orchestra, the exercises of the evening were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Cave.

Dr. W. B. White, Jr., of Kentucky, was introduced by the President of the Faculty, Prof. W. P. Jones, M.D., and delivered, as the representative of the Dental Department of the University, the salutatory address. We regret that we cannot reproduce it in full, but have no hesitation in saying, that if he uses the mouths of his patients as well as he did his own, his future success is assured. His language was chaste, elegant, and eloquent. He paid a glowing tribute to the fair and far-famed "City of Rocks"; her commerce, her traffic, her handsome and stately public buildings, and her kind-hearted and hospitable people.

With appropriate allusion to the science and art of his choice, dentistry, he concluded as follows:

"With the long line of diseases, the numerous pathological changes and the exceedingly complex anatomy of the mouth, who can truthfully say that the dentist of to-day has not a very interesting and important field of study? With such responsibilities as these we go forth to the performance of our sacred missions.

"We will within a few hours separate from each other, knowing not when we may have the pleasure of meeting again, if ever; nor know we what changes will take place in the years to come. 'Tis a sad thing to say good-by—

"When forced to part from those we love,  
 Though sure to meet to-morrow;  
 We yet a kind of anguish prove  
 And feel a touch of sorrow.  
 But O what words can paint the fears  
 When from these friends we sever,  
 Perhaps to part for months, for years,  
 Perhaps to part forever!'

"We part with a unity of motive, labor, and destiny, and while separated as the world calls separation, yet we trust there will ever be a communion of spirit between us—an affinity born of the inspiration of God, ever harmonizing our intellectual and spiritual being in the great cause which we have espoused, and which, by its affinity, shall lead us in converging lines, ever lead us nearer together, until a unison sweeter, longer, infinitely purer than that which appertains to earthly association shall be ours."

After a very happy and well-rendered musical selection by the orchestra, Dr. Willard Streetman, of Texas, was introduced by the President of the Faculty as the representative nominated by the medical class, and approved by the Faculty, as the valedictorian, who in a most eloquent and impressive manner delivered the following valedictory address:

"In the earlier years of youth, time, like the swollen current of a mountain stream, bears us on toward the sea. Down its labyrinths we glide, with a careless hand upon the rudder, and with an eye watchful alone for the beautiful and pleasant, we pass beyond the sands, the shoals, and rocks which, unheeded, threaten to destroy us. The idle hours pass by and leave no deeper impression than the beauties of the ever-changing scenery, till at last when we have meandered the stream of youth, from the little rill that breaks bubbling and sparkling from beneath the moss-grown rocks of its mountain home to the broad, expanded waters, ready in their purity and freshness to mingle with the sea of life, where—

"Lashed into foam the fierce conflicting brine,  
 Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn.'

"We stand and gaze agast. Full well we know the little craft which has borne us thus far would be whelmed in such a sea and sink to rise no more. And here has come to all of us the question, What are we to do? Shall we be content to go amidships and labor through existence in the common work, or shall we grasp the wheel and guide

a boat of our own construction? If we choose the latter a great work spreads out before us. What shall be its conformation, what its uses? Upon the placid bosom of the harbor floats the standard of every science, the ship of every art, and each invites to build like it. Let us now view them as they pass before us.

"We first behold that rakish craft, keen built, and black from stem to stern, but dignified by being called the Law. This vessel was a pirate once, but, captured by a swordsman, Conscience, must find employment now to dump the garbage of society beyond the limit of offense—a menial, yet a useful service. I will not build like that. But see that massive war-ship which slowly puffs, and seems to bear the very harbor with it, and proudly shows the name—a Statesman. What is it? A leader? No! A follower? Surely no! A nameless, useless thing that needs must be sustained at any cost to get the glory which the people win.

"I will not build like that. But as we look along the shore we can best see that fast-decaying form of such unwonted shape. This was the product of a fanciful fanatic wilder than a Verne, who vaguely thought to smoothly glide beneath the surface of the waves, and thus escape the storms which raged above. He named it Homeopathy, and with a freighting of human lives began the trial voyage. 'Twas neatly fabricated. But, alas, for all its crew! 'Twas lashed beyond control in the rushing current of modern thought, borne from off its course a wreck, and thrown upon the shore to rot upon the sands of time, a memorial of human weakness, but still admired by some. I will not build like that.

"But see that weather-beaten bark which shows the marks of many a gale and storm. Yet borne in safety on the troubled sea to sunny shores of the sweet beyond her precious freight. She stands to-day a monument of strength and power, and in the peaceful cabin of the ministry, with God the captain, we could be as free from fear, when the lashing waves roll high, and toss her to and fro, as when they gently rippling kiss her keel. I cannot build like that.

"But see that stately steamer upon whose strength the voyaging throng rely. The queen of ocean as she grandly moves along and fills each heart with pride and joy and comfort, a sense of safety from all the ills which might beset them, and as the gentle breeze unfolds her flag and shows her name, The Healing Art, ambition fires the mind, and with an impulse a spark of Deity himself. We fix the task. I will build like that. Then to the work. Skilled men must be engaged



who know and will do their work. Days must lengthen into months and months to years before their work is complete. But when at last the labors done, the inspection over, we proudly view her as she stands complete, fully armed, equipped, and ready for the conflict, with wind and wave as she labors on toward the port across the watery waste. A mighty crowd has thronged the shore to see them launch her forth. Every heart beats high, every nerve is tense, and with streaming banners, amidst shouts and blasts of triumph and sweet farewell, we glide with highest hopes from harbor into sea, to failure or to fame.

“Fellow-students, amid the pleasures of this hour I can but feel a painful throb too, that we are assembled together for the last time in life. Day by day we have toiled together, and to-night we realize our hopes. For me there is not that pleasure in it which I anticipated. I can but think that to-morrow’s sun will shine upon a scattered band which ‘a fellow-feeling’ has indeed ‘made wondrous kind.’ Some will seek the prize North, some turn to a Southern land. Some speed toward the East, and some find a home in the broad, expanded West. At our homes loved ones with outstretched arms, await us, and we bound with delight to think that we are to soon meet those again whom we love best. But since we saw them last, we have formed new ties of friendship, and before that meeting we must part perhaps forever. The ties we form in early life are known to be the strongest, and though we part perhaps to meet no more, we take the image of each other’s faces deeply engraven in our tenderest memories; and should we chance to meet in after years, I know I speak for all a hearty greeting. We go to fight a common enemy, and when the war with us is ended and we have slept the sleep of peace, we will rise to praise the great Physician, and meet to part no more.

“Gentlemen of the University, we came to you from far-off homes, and gave to you the tender plant of mind to train and prune and grow. You have done your duty well, and if we are not what we might have been, the fault is all our own. ‘We were an hungered and ye gave us meat, thirsty and ye gave us drink.’ More than mere instructors, we have found in each of you a faithful friend in whom we could, with safety, confide. In the greatness of your hearts you have deemed it right to kindly lay aside the haughty *role* of dignity, and have received us in your affections, and loved us as the father loves the son. Can we forget or disregard it? As the toiling years roll on, and in the busy cares of life, when we are called to appease the aches and pains

of groaning mortals your names and words will rise and shine in welcome memory, as did the star of old which safely led the travelers to their journey's end.

"Ladies and gentlemen, attracted by the reputation which your fair city of the South sustains abroad as a centre of learning, we have come from every clime; and while storing up the truths of our noble science have found pleasant homes among you. You are indeed to be congratulated upon your vast advantages, and among the greatest of them is the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee. It is doing a noble work. Year by year it gathers together the choicest minds of every State, fits them for the conflict with disease and death, two dreaded foes, and sends them forth to hush the groans of millions with the joy of health. In it hundreds of your poor and needy obtain treatment, health, and restoration to family, friends, and useful lives, without money and without price. Year by year it is ridding you of ignorant pretenders who take your substance and your lives, and is giving you in their stead skilled men in every department of the science, who are able to diagnose and treat disease. It is dear to us, it should be none the less to you. Cherish and sustain it. Encourage these noble men in their laudable undertaking; help them by word and, and it will return to you a thousand-fold. We extend to you our heartfelt thanks for the kindly hospitality you have shown us while we lived among you, and wish for you as bright and happy lives as are our present hopes. And now to all, as we take upon us the burden of care and responsibility of professional life, to slowly wind along the path of science toward the towering hill of fame, we fondly cast behind a parting look and bid to all a kind adieu."

After another musical selection by the orchestra, Hon. O. P. Temple, of Knoxville, Tenn., the President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee, after a brief but most appropriate address, proceeded to confer the degrees of M.D. and D.D.S. on the graduates; the diplomas being delivered to them by Prof. Duncan Eve, M.D., Dean of the Medical Department.

Judge Temple alluded to the responsibilities that the graduates assumed, and conjured them to hold fast to the guiding star of conscience. This, with steady nerves and absolute self-possession, would help them in every emergency. A single error may bring death and not relief. The world will tolerate much that is merely false and delusive, but it will not tolerate quackery and ignorant empiricism.

"The physician, above all men, should be a gentleman, a gentle-

man in all that the word implies. This means a man of honor and conscience."

He dwelt on the power the physicians hold, for life or death, and impressed upon the budding M.D.'s the great and vital importance of a careful and conscientious exercise of that power. He also spoke of the rapid rise of the dental profession from obscurity to a position of honor, dignity, and learning. In conclusion, he congratulated the Faculty on the eminent success of its labors, and said that with their endorsement no pretender is sent forth to curse society.

The graduates were :

In the Medical Department—William Alden, Tennessee; James B. Allen, Alabama; Robert W. Amos, Missouri; William B. Appling, Tennessee; Martin A. Baird, Tennessee; John T. Bass, Texas; Alexander C. Blane, Tennessee; Charles E. Bostick, Tennessee; Nathan B. Bowie, Texas; Samuel B. Brooks, Tennessee; B. Caldwell, California; Robert S. Campbell, Tennessee; J. M. Carden, Tennessee; C. S. Cross, North Carolina; William F. Crunk, Tennessee; Frank B. Dake, Tennessee; John L. Denson, Mississippi; W. Dozier, jr., Tennessee; William W. Drane, Mississippi; John B. Dykes, Tennessee; G. Manning Ellis, Canada; James W. Handly, Tennessee; H. Ewing Hart, Tennessee; Oscar Hasencamp, Tennessee; S. T. Henry, Alabama; Ben F. Houston, Tennessee; Joshua E. Howard, Alabama; J. W. Janes, Texas; Daniel C. Johnson, Tennessee; Harry R. Johnson, Alabama; Elvin B. Johnston, Tennessee; V. J. Kennedy, Tennessee; James M. D. King, Georgia; Elbert C. Lay, Tennessee; John W. Manire, Tennessee; Henry B. McKenzie, Texas; George P. Miller, Tennessee; George W. Mills, Georgia; Robert O. Montgomery, Georgia; H. C. Morris, Texas; Lafayette G. Oxford, Texas; John W. Palmer, Tennessee; George T. Parks, Texas; Aaron T. Perkins, Texas; Joseph E. Perry, Florida; Albert M. Phillips, Mississippi; Hugh K. Plummer, Tennessee; Galeston T. Prince, Tennessee; James A. Reynolds, Texas; Findley A. Robbins, Tennessee; John P. Shearon, Tennessee; Davis G. Shirley, Mississippi; William S. Starkey, Texas; Willard Streetman, Texas; J. Sidney Stuart, Tennessee; De Witt H. Thomas, Mississippi; Albert W. Toland, Texas; Fred. Trinder, Colorado; James S. White, Kentucky; Samuel L. Williams, Arkansas; J. H. Blanks (honorary), Mississippi.

In the Dental Department—Benj. F. Atwood, Kentucky; Charles L. Averett, Georgia; James W. Barlow, Kentucky; W. F. Brotherton, Wisconsin; Frank A. Brown, Indiana; James K. Bryant, Ken-

tucky; Francis M. Fewell, Indiana; A. A. Francis, Tennessee; Marshall Griggs, Tennessee; E. J. Harris, Indiana; William W. Krape, Illinois; M. J. Massengill, Louisiana; Logan J. McLean, Georgia; A. M. Piatt, Michigan; J. Q. Ramsey, Missouri; E. E. Rust, Wisconsin; H. P. Smith, Kansas; John E. Suber, Mississippi; John E. Thomas, Indiana; W. B. White, jr., Kentucky; M. H. Wilcox, Missouri; N. H. Wilson (honorary), Indiana.

The charge to the graduates was then delivered by Prof W. D. Haggard, in behalf of the Faculty.

He spoke at great length, reviewing the history of medicine from its earliest days down to the present time. His address was replete with wit and eloquence, and the subject was handled in a most able and masterly manner. Dr. Haggard warned the graduates against relaxing their efforts in the future; praised them for their zeal and application in the past, and advised them of the struggle that was before them, against quackery and charlatanism, and laid great stress on retaining the high honor of the profession by hewing close to the line of duty and virtue. His remarks were received with the greatest pleasure, and loudly applauded.

The pleasant duty of awarding the prizes devolved on Prof. R. B. Lees, who made a few commendatory remarks before bestowing the well-deserved and well-earned symbols. Those who were thus honored were:

In the Medical Department—Paul F. Eve Faculty medal, Will K. Sheddian; Faculty second honor, W. B. Appling; Faculty third honor, Oscar Hasencamp.

In the Dental Department—Robert Russell faculty medal, A. A. Francis; Faculty second honor, H. P. Smith; Faculty third honor, E. E. Rust; gold medal from Morrison Bros., W. T. Mowdy, of Texas; dental bracket from Spencer, Crocker & Co., of Cincinnati, W. J. Trimble, of Tennessee.

Hon. R. L. Taylor, Governor of Tennessee, and other distinguished gentlemen of the vicinity of Nashville and other parts of the State, honored the Faculty and the graduating classes by their presence on the stage.

A number of the graduates received floral remembrances from their fair friends, the distribution of which caused great merriment.

Dr. Cave then pronounced the benediction, and the audience was dismissed.

## STREET-SPRINKLING IN CITIES.

One of our most valued exchanges—for if the wise men *did* come from the East, they surely went West—it also being one of the most ably edited weekly medical journals of the day, *The St. Louis Weekly Medical Review*, in its spicy column of “Notes and Items,” has the following:

“A local statesman in St. Louis, member of the municipal assembly, with the euphonious and classical name of O’Neal, a name suggestive alike of liberty, political economy, law, silvery-tongued eloquence, land leagues, the Emerald Isle, or sunny Italy, antagonized and voted against a bill for the general sprinkling of the streets of our city, for the reason that the evidences were strong (in his mind) that the free inspiration of lime-dust and sand, well mingled with the atmosphere, is conducive to health—a part of said evidence being the fact that while St. Louis was known to be the dustiest city in the world, it was also well known to be the healthiest—a clear case of cause and effect.

“These arguments which influenced his vote would be “important if true,” but unfortunately St. Louis, if not the healthiest city by long odds, and profanity-provoking, mucous-surface- corroding, and lung-destroying lime-dust is not conducive to health.

“We would not think of suggesting that small-bore municipal demagogues are more frequently influenced by “boodle” than the public comfort, health, or general good.”

Now we do not care whether the municipal statesman’s *classical* name was “O’Neil,” O’Brallaghan, or even O’mad hawn; but we do think that if the “Primm” Association editor had read between the lines of the latest developments in regard to preventive medicine, he would have seen more *sanitation* than “boodle” in the opposition to street-sprinkling.

Let us see if we can establish a point. What is gained by street-sprinkling? The dust is laid. Yes, granted; until the sunshine and the winds of heaven get in their work, and Banquo’s ghost has to be laid again.

The greatest mortality of cities is unquestionably due to zymotic or germ diseases—whether they be caused by bacteria, micrococci, or the spores of fermentation, which is but a form of development of germ

life. Now in the natural history of all germs, there are certain indispensable necessities. Among these are temperature, oxygen in a certain amount and moisture. The dread germ of cholera is inert and innocuous in an arid state. The germ of "yellow jack" itself, while withstanding the temperature that would almost melt the brass horns off a brazen william-goat, demands moisture for its perpetuity and the ability to get in its work. Take them all—whether of high or low degree, and whether of animal or vegetable origin, none can survive, live, multiply and reproduce themselves unless they have an adequate supply of monoxide of hydrogen in some shape, form or fashion.

Let us illustrate before we go farther: A. B. male, æt., any where between 20 and 30, a subject of tuberculosis pulmonalis, has been confined to his room for one or more weeks, walks out upon the streets of, say the center of the United States, its future capital, according to Helper, he coughs, he spits, not "upon my gaberdine," but upon the street. His sputa is teeming with the—well say the germs—we cannot say tuberlococci, but he expectorates more or less of the germs of his disease upon the street; it lays there as helpless as an unborn child, it lies there to die—God grant it—it would die, would wither as the "flowers that bloom in the spring" but perchance, the "sprinkling cart" comes along, sustains its vitality, maintains its venoms, and as the H. O. evaporates, on its wings, it is brought to the irritated mucous surface of a "Primm" or a "Roberts," the one in pristine youth, the other in hoary age, and what results: the one or the other begins to cough, he hacks, if he has not been hacked before—but the final result is a funeral—the cause of death being reported in the weekly reports of the city of his residence: Tuberculosis.

But not to prolong this brief editorial, we desire to say that the statesman, national, civic, or municipal, who will banish from the thoroughfares of our great cities, the sprinkling-cart with its lazy driver, for of all men we have thought, that he who bestrode a sprinkling-cart, drove the offspring of Balaam's steed to the water plug, let the water run into his reservoir, and then as lazily guided the same along our streets, letting the mule and the water do its work, in his laziness, in his idleness, brought the penalty on our heads for violating the divine ordinance, "by the sweat of thy face shalt thou earn thy bread."

He brings not alone a curse upon himself, for he is fitted for nothing after he has once enjoyed this sinecure, but he brings a curse upon innocents—"slaughtering his thousands and tens of thousands," and not knowing what he is doing.

Well! Well!! What are you going to do about it? We have a simple proposition to make. It is briefly as follows:

When people will congregate together in cities, when they crowd together or huddle up for the purposes of paltry gain or convenience, they must pay the penalty. Shall it be a proper attention towards providing against this necessity or desire, by increased efforts to ward off its ill effects; or shall they, as the ostrich, stick their heads in the sand to protect them against a previous visible enemy with an assumed but futile barrier? Shall they sprinkle the streets, keep down for the moment or the hour its unpleasant effects, lay the dust—which will rise again and on its wings bring more deadly venom than lime dust—or shall they consider facts, not fancies, and take the steps indicated by all the teachings of sanitary science, and have their streets so arranged that they can be swept clean each day, the accumulations of one day carried back to the rural districts, from whence they came, to return to the earth that which was derived from it, or carried to proper furnaces and there incinerated, and thus let the air of heaven carry to mother earth that which is her due. *Quien sabe? More Anon.*

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#### ACHILLES NO LONGER SULKING IN HIS TENT.

The following editorial from the *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, we are very much gratified to reproduce:

“TENNESSEE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Tennessee State Medical Society will be held in this city, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M., on the second Tuesday of April next, and continue two days, or longer if necessary to complete the business on hand. This promises to be the largest, as well as the most interesting, meeting in the history of this venerable Society. An unusually large number of papers by prominent members of the Society have been promised, and several public addresses by distinguished gentlemen on subjects relating to the public health and sanitation are to be delivered in accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting in Memphis last year. The Committee of Arrangements are actively at work arranging a most interesting and elaborate programme, which will be duly published. We trust that every physician who has the welfare of his representative society at heart will make an effort to attend, as, aside from the rest and relaxation it affords, much solid information may be obtained from the intercourse with fellow-practition-

ers. The capital city will not be behind in extending a welcome hospitality to its guests. A good time is promised to all who may attend."

*Selah!* Amen!! So mote it be!!! We most heartily indorse the above, and have no hesitation in indorsing every word, notwithstanding the President of this grand old Society was elected at the last meeting held in Memphis.

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### ANOTHER DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.

From our recent exchanges we are informed of another death from this anæsthetic in the clinic of so distinguished and eminent a surgeon as Prof. Wm. Pancoast, of Philadelphia. The anæsthetic having been administered by his trained clinical assistant Dr. Melon, to a man named Carl, aged about 30 years, who presented himself on account of false ankylosis of the proximal joints of the thumb and index finger resulting from previous injury. On attempting to forcibly restore motion the patient complained so much, that the Professor ordered him a few inhalations of chloroform, and while he was still sensible enough to voluntarily hold up his hand, the Professor took it, quickly flexed the joints freely, and removed the napkin in which had been placed at the beginning only "half a tea-spoonful of chloroform," but respiration had ceased. The statement gives the whole time during which the chloroform had been administered as "only four minutes;" and that from a napkin admitting free intermixture of air. The most active and persevering efforts failed to resuscitate him. The post-mortem examination revealed much disease of the kidneys, and fatty degeneration of the liver and muscular structure of the heart.

In comment we can only say, stick to ether, which holds its danger signals far better in advance. It may be a little more tedious and slow; but it is unquestionably safer, except in parturition.

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### THE MEDICAL STANDARD.

We have received and gladly welcome to our "exchange list," the above new candidate for professional favor. This journal is published by the well-known publishing firm of G. P. Englehard & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, and contains 32 pages of carefully prepared and well-arranged reading matter, exclusive of advertisements, and is exceedingly neat in typographical execution.



The editorial department will be strictly impersonal, thus securing freedom of expression and independence of colleges, societies, cliques, etc. The journal is monthly and will be published for the present at \$1 per annum in advance. There is no chance to whip the editor, for his name does not appear. His publishers can well be responsible for him if he maintains the excellence of his initial number.

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TONGALINE.—“Have been prescribing Tongaline during the past year, and can cheerfully testify to its great value in rheumatic and neuralgic troubles.

“Have derived particularly gratifying results from its use in dysmenorrhea when not dependent on obstruction or serious organic disease.

“In the case of a lady of rheumatic diathesis and a chronic sufferer from dysmenorrhea, who had been driven almost to the verge of insanity by her monthly suffering, its action has been most satisfactory. I first prescribed it for her about six months ago when suffering intensely. It relieved her promptly, and she now passes the once dreaded periods with but little discomfort. I could mention other instances of similar character, but this is the most remarkable one.”—*T. F. Frazer, M.D., Commerce, Mo.*

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THE NASHVILLE MEDICAL NEWS.—Drs. Richard Douglas and J. W. McAlister will, about the first of April, begin the publication of a new medical journal, to be devoted to the medical profession at large. Unlike most medical periodicals of a similar nature, it will not be conducted in the interest of any school or society. The gentlemen are men of high standing in Nashville, professionally and otherwise, and deserve to be successful in their worthy enterprise. They promise a handsome journal that will suit the æsthetic as well as the professional mind. It will be published semi-monthly. We wish the new enterprise and its enterprising editors a most abundant success. “May it live long and prosper.”

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AND STILL ANOTHER NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL.—*The Medical Register* is the title of a very handsome weekly venture launched upon the sea of medical journalism in the city of Philadelphia, by those live, talented, and progressive gentlemen—neither of whom are tyros in the

fields of medical literature—Drs. John V. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, and William C. Wile, formerly of Newtown, Conn., but now residing in Philadelphia. It is a very handsome quarto publication of 24 pages of excellent reading matter each week, devoted to original lectures and communications, live and spicy editorials, well-considered and reliable book notices, abstracts, medical news and miscellany, correspondence, etc., etc. Terms, three dollars per annum. Office of Publication, 1519 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. “Bless you! God bless you, me children!” and “may you live long and prosper!”

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**ENERGETIC MEDICAL JOURNALISM.**—*Scene*—The editorial sanctum of the oldest medical journal in the great State of “Terra Incognita.” The Editor in his easy chair. *Enter his publisher*, who says: “Doctor, I have just received two communications for publication in the Journal, and am in need of copy.”

“Well, where are the communications from?” says the Doctor.

*Publisher*—“One is from Johnsonville, and the other is from Tucker’s Cross Roads. Which shall I put in?”

*Doctor*—“Oh! just put in that one from Johnsonville; it is the biggest place.”

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**LISTERINE.**—“Every great statesman is supposed at one time or another to make the greatest effort of his life,” says the Lambert Pharmacal Co., of St. Louis, and they too, as pharmacists, have made theirs. We desire to acknowledge the receipt of their new pamphlet on Listerine, an aggregation of authorities that leaves no room to question the scientific value of their truly grand antiseptic. Any of our readers will do well to send for a copy. Listerine is unquestionably a true and safe antiseptic for internal or external use by the Surgeon, Physician, Accoucheur or Dentist.

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**DR. J. S. NOWLIN**, formerly Professor of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women in the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee, has recently established an Infirmary at Shelbyville, Tenn., for the treatment of female diseases and chronic troubles. His long and successful career as a general practitioner, with a large experience in gynecology, eminently qualify him for his undertaking.

WE have received the first number of *The Journal of Dietetics*, a quarterly devoted to investigation into the physiology and pathology of digestion and nutrition, and the relation of regimen to practical medicine, J. B. Savage, Publisher, Cleveland, O. It consists of 34 pages (double columns) of reading matter. The present number is almost exclusively occupied by a well-considered article upon "Diet in Acute Febrile Diseases," by a Dr. Caldwell. We regret that among the multitudes of Caldwells we cannot distinguish the author of so able a paper.

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SORE NIPPLES.—In our last number we made an extract from the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal* in regard to the use of Comp. Tr. Benzoin, so highly recommended by Prof. Parvin for the cure of sore nipples. Dr. J. B. W. NOWLIN, of this city, has been using it for twenty-five years past with the most gratifying results. He states that he has found the simple tincture of benzoin to act equally as well.

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THE DIETETIC ANNUAL for 1887 is the title of a very excellent little pamphlet containing much valuable information for the general practitioner, besides being a most excellent almanac, which anyone can get by sending a one-cent postage stamp to Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. They will also send a package of their Lactated Food to any physician who wishes to try it.

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NIGHT SWEATS.—I have tried Kennedy's *Pinus Canadensis*, and it afforded much relief in the debility marked by profuse night sweats in a consumptive.—*E. B. Cropton, M.D., Barrie, Can.*

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JUST THE THING IN CONSTIPATION.—I have tried Acid Mannate for Constipation, and it is "just the thing." Have much confidence in it.—*Ellis Fleming, M.D., Lawrence, O.*

**THE BEST ANTISEPTIC.**  
**FOR BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.**

# LISTERINE.

**FORMULA.**—*Listerine is the essential antiseptic constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Baptisia, Gaultheria and Mentha Arvensis, in combination. Each fluid drachm also contains two grains of refined and purified Benzo-boracic Acid.*

**DOSE.**—*Internally: One teaspoonful three or more times a day (as indicated), either full strength or diluted, as necessary for varied conditions.*

LISTERINE is a well-proven antiseptic agent—an antizymotic—especially adapted to internal use, and to make all maintain surgical cleanliness—asepsis—in the treatment of all parts of the human body, whether by spray, irrigation, atomization, or simple local application, and therefore characterized by its particular adaptability to the field of

## PREVENTIVE MEDICINE—INDIVIDUAL PROPHYLAXIS

Physicians interested in LISTERINE will please send us their address, and receive by return mail our new and complete pamphlet of 36 quarto pages, embodying:

**A TABULATED EXHIBIT** of the action of Listerine upon inert laboratory compounds.

**FULL AND EXHAUSTIVE REPORTS** and clinical observations from all sources, confirming the utility of Listerine as a General Antiseptic for both internal and external use; and particularly

**MICROSCOPIC OBSERVATIONS**, showing the comparative value and availability of various antiseptics in the treatment of Diseases of the Oral Cavity, by W. D. MILLER, A.B., PH. D., D.D.S., Professor of Operative and Clinical Dentistry, University of Berlin, from whose deductions Listerine appears to be the most acceptable prophylactic for the care and preservation of the teeth.

**Diseases of the Uric Acid Diathesis.**

**LAMBERT'S**

# LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.

**Kidney Alterative—Anti-Lithic.**

**FORMULA.**—Each fluid drachm of "Lithiated Hydrangea" represents thirty grains of FRESH HYDRANGEA and three grains of CHEMICALLY PURE Benzo-Salicylate of Lithia. Prepared by our improved process of osmosis, it is INVARIABLY of DEFINITE and UNIFORM therapeutic strength; hence can be depended on in clinical practice.

**DOSE.**—One or two teaspoonfuls four times a day (preferably between meals).

**Urinary Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Cystitis, Hæmaturia, Albuminuria, and Vesical Irritations Generally.**

*We have had prepared for the convenience of Physicians Dietetic Notes, suggesting the articles of food to be allowed or prohibited in several of these diseases.*

These Dietetic Notes have been bound in the form of small perforated slips for Physicians to distribute to their patients. Made gratis upon request, together with our latest compilation of case reports and clinical observations bearing upon the treatment of this class of diseases.

**LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO.,**  
116 Olive St., Saint Louis.

## RHEUMATISM.

**DIETETIC NOTE.**—A fruit and vegetable diet is most favorable for patients with chronic troubles.

*Allowed.*—Beef and mutton in moderation, with horse-radish as a relish; fish and eggs, green vegetables and fruit especially lemon. The skimmed milk diet has been advocated by some authors.

*Avoid.*—Starchy and saccharine food; all malt liquors, wines, and coffee.

# WAYNE'S DIURETIC ELIXIR.

COMPOSED OF BUCHU, JUNIPER, ACETATE OF POTASH, ETC.

## DIURETIC AND ALTERATIVE.

**INDICATIONS.**—Acute and Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder. Brick Dust and Chalky Deposits in the Urine, Gravel, etc. Acute and Chronic Bright's Disease, Lumbago, and in Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.

Prescribed and Endorsed by the Leading Physicians of the U. S. It is giving universal satisfaction to the profession. It seems to be ALMOST A SPECIFIC for Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER, W. F. GLENN, M.D.,

*Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Medical Department of the University of Tenn.,*

No practitioner passes many days, or seldom many hours, without being called upon to prescribe for some real or imaginary disease of the kidneys. While such serious disorders as diabetes and Bright's disease, in which these organs are fatally involved, are occasionally met with, they are few as compared with the many minor affections, not only in the kidneys themselves, but on all parts of the genito-urinary tract. Catarrh of the kidneys, ureter, bladder or urethra, irritations and congestions of the various parts of the urinary apparatus, are as common as bad colds. What is more frequent than patients complaining of pain in the back, in the region of the kidneys, with or without a scant flow of urine, or a burning sensation in the neck of the bladder or urethra on voiding urine, and numbers of other similar ailments. In all forms of functional derangements of these important excretory organs the administration of a gentle but effective diuretic generally affords relief. Where an analysis of urine proves the absence of elements that would indicate serious organic lesions it is a safe and in fact a proper course, to use a remedy that will stimulate to gentle action the cells of the kidneys, thereby increasing the watery portions of the urine. Such a course will rarely fail to effect a cure.

For this purpose there is nothing superior to buchu, juniper, acetate of potash, corn silk and digitalis. The action of many of this class of remedies, such as corn silk, juniper, eucalyptus, etc., have a more or less specific influence on bladder and urethral irritations and inflammations.

Some years since my attention was attracted to a remedy styled Wayne's Diuretic Elixir, which, upon examination, I found to be a combination of acetate of potash, juniper and buchu, prepared in such a manner as not to be unpleasant, but rather agreeable to the taste and accurate in its proportions. Being easier to prescribe and by far more pleasant to the patient than the same remedies freshly mixed in the drug store, I began to use it in all irritations of the kidneys, bladder, urethra and prostate gland, and have found it to meet every indication. Now, when I desire a mild diuretic effect continued for some time, I rarely depart from this mixture. Prof. Deering J. Roberts, Surgeon to the State Prison, has been using it largely of late at the hospital of that institution, and reports it perfectly satisfactory. Numbers of others of my medical brethren, to whom I have suggested its use, have reported it thoroughly satisfactory. Case after case taken from my own and from other record books, could be cited to show its satisfactory effects, but that is hardly necessary. And while I am not an advocate of the wholesale use of all the various preparations that are now crowded upon us, at the same time, after thoroughly testing this one for some years, I feel that it will not be amiss to present its virtues to the profession. Not for any new virtues that its ingredients may possess, for they have been understood for many years, but because of its careful preparation and pleasant taste, and thereby ready utility. From the very highly satisfactory results obtained by me for the past five years, I am quite sure its use will be attended with no disappointment or regret.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER, DR. THEO. JASPER, 322 SOUTH SIXTH ST., COLUMBUS, OHIO:

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**SPECIAL TO PHYSICIANS.**—We will send, upon application, one bottle, containing 12 oz., regular size, (retails at \$1.00) free for trial to those physicians who will pay expressage.

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Contains **THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS** to the Animal Organization—Potash and Lime;

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The **TONICS**—Quinine and Strychnine;

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**IT DIFFERS IN EFFECTS FROM ALL OTHERS**, being pleasant to taste, acceptable to the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

**IT HAS SUSTAINED A HIGH REPUTATION** in America and England for efficiency in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs, and is employed also in various nervous and debilitating diseases with success.

**ITS CURATIVE PROPERTIES** are largely attributable to Stimulant, Tonic and Nutritive qualities, whereby the various organic functions are recruited.

**IN CASES** where innervating constitutional treatment is applied, and tonic treatment is desirable, this preparation will be found to act with safety and satisfaction.

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**Children take it and never know it is Medicine.**

NEVER PRODUCES SICK STOMACH, and always produces the same result as the bitter quinine. In the manufacture of quinine there is left, after crystallizing the quinine, a dark colored substance known as Amorphous Quinine. We have by purifying the Amorphous Quinine obtained a pure alkaloid, the active principle of the Amorphous Quinine, which we have rendered tasteless, and which is equal to Sulphate of Quinine in every respect. It is tasteless, because it is insoluble in the mouth, but dissolves readily in the acids of the stomach. We use no Tannin; no Yuba Santa, which contains a large per cent. of Tannin.

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Each fluid drachm contains 2 grains Hypophosphite Calcium; 1 grain each Hypophosphite Potassium and Sodium;  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain each Hypophosphite Iron and Manganese, and smaller quantities of bitter alkaloids.

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**DOSE.**—Teaspoonful—in a small quantity of water if preferred; in acute cases, every hour until pain ceases, then discontinue; in chronic forms, four to six times per day, at regular intervals; to prevent a recurrence, every two hours.

Produces no unpleasant nor injurious reactionary effects—contains no opium in any form whatsoever.

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The only Stimulant-Emulsion "known," made from nothing but  
**The Finest Cod Liver Oil, Rye Brandy,**  
(Very Palatable, "No oily taste"),  
**AND ICELAND MOSS.**

This Emulsion is perfect, and will bear reducing with water should it be too rich for the patient; is most nutritious and digestible; cures the worst cough or cold, and will help consumptives to enjoy life.

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The Cod Liver Oil is made from only sound selected Livers.

Brandrioli cures Coughs, Colds, and kindred maladies, and hoarseness in singers, etc., and relieves Pulmonary troubles generally. Is remarkable in its emollient and healing qualities; the lungs, throat and internal organs are healed, inflammation allayed etc., by its soothing properties. A perfect pneumonia preventive and cure when taken in time.

For Clergymen's sore throat it is particularly efficacious.

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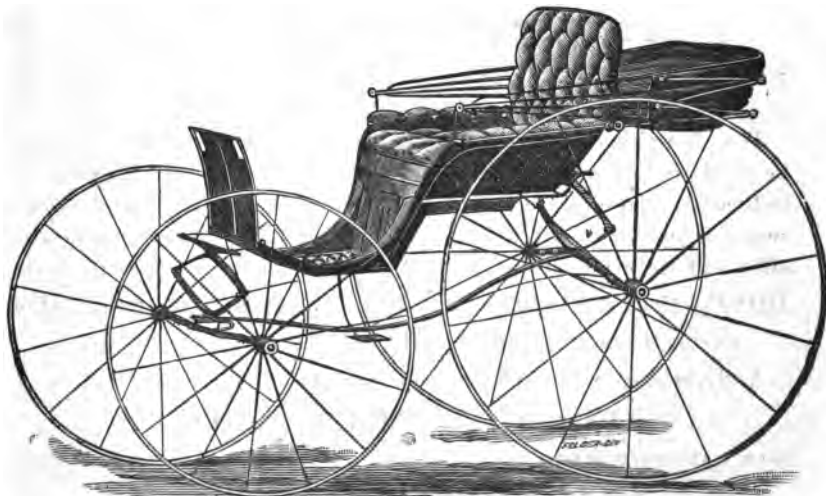
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THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ELIXIR consists in uniting with the Phosphates the special properties of the Chincona and Prunus, of subduing fever and allaying Irritation of the Mucous Membrane of the Alimentary Canal, which adapts it to the successful treatment of Stomach Derangements and all diseases of faulty nutrition, the outcome of Indigestion, Malassimilation of Food, and failure of supply of these essential elements of Nerve Force and Tissue Repair.

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There is no strychnia in this preparation, but when indicated, the Liquor Strychnis of the U. S. Dispensary may be added, each fluid drachm of the solution to a Pound of the Elixir making the 64th of a grain to a half fluid ounce, an ordinary dose, a combination of a wide range of usefulness.

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Its efficacy has been extensively tested by physicians during the past few years, and its action in catarrhal inflammations is now regarded as specific.

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Its oral employment was for a time limited on account of the inherent bitter taste of the preparations presented. It was soon discovered, however, that the presence of the bitter principle of Golden-seal was not essential to the preservation of its medicinal virtues.

Pharmaceutical skill now offers the physician a variety of preparations of Golden-seal and its alkaloids to choose from. The most often used has hitherto been the fluid extract Golden-seal. The bitter taste of the fluid extract, however, and the yellow stain inseparable from its topical use, has led many, although convinced of its efficacy, to resort to it less often than they would have done had it been free from the objectionable features mentioned.

In fluid Golden-seal, colorless, we offer a preparation having obvious advantages over the fluid extract.

It is devoid of bitterness—does not stain the linen when applied locally—and has all the efficacy of the fluid extract without its disadvantages. We believe physicians will use fluid Golden-seal, colorless, in preference to all other preparations of the drug.

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